

A P P E N D I X I:

THE LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (canceled)
2. (canceled)
3. (canceled)
4. (canceled)
5. (canceled)
6. (canceled)
7. (canceled)
8. (canceled)
9. (previously presented) A method for improving the chemicals resistance, reducing the swelling, and improving the stress-cracking resistance of styrene-acrylonitrile copolymers having a proportion of acrylonitrile of less than 28% by weight, comprising the step of adding phyllosilicates to said styrene-acrylonitrile copolymers, wherein the styrene-acrylonitrile copolymers have been built up from components A, C, and, where appropriate, B, D, and E, using:
 - a: as component A, from 20 to 100% by weight, based on the entirety of components A + B, of a hard component made from one or more copolymers of styrene and/or α -methylstyrene with acrylonitrile, the proportion of acrylonitrile being from 10 to less than 28% by weight,
 - b: from 0 to 80% by weight, based on the entirety of components A + B, of at least one graft copolymer B made from
 - b1: as component B1, from 10 to 90% by weight of at least one elastomeric particulate graft base with a glass transition temperature below 0°C, and
 - b2: as component B2, from 10 to 90% by weight of at least one graft made from polystyrene or from a copolymer of styrene and/or α -methylstyrene with acrylonitrile, the proportion of acrylonitrile being from 10 to less than 28% by weight,

where the entirety of the components A + B used is from 10 to 100 parts by weight, based on the total weight of the components used,

- c: as component C, from 0.05 to 5 parts by weight, based on the total weight of the components used, of a phyllosilicate,
- d: as component D, from 0 to 90 parts by weight, based on the total weight of the components used, of at least one polycarbonate, and
- e: as component E, from 0 to 20 parts by weight, based on the total weight of the components used, of other conventional auxiliaries and fillers, and

wherein the phyllosilicate is mica.

10. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the chemical resistance is improved with respect to chemicals selected from alcohols, C₃-C₈ alkanes, gasoline, premium gasoline, diesel, halogenated hydrocarbons, hypochlorite salts, and sodium dichloroisocyanate dihydrate.

11. (canceled)

12. (canceled)

13. (canceled)

14. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the proportion of acrylonitrile is from 18 to 27% by weight.

15. (previously presented) A thermoplastic molding composition built up from components A, C, and where appropriate, B, D and E, using

- a: as component A, from 20 to 100% by weight, based on the entirety of components A + B, of a hard component made from one or more copolymers of styrene and/or α -methylstyrene with acrylonitrile, the proportion of acrylonitrile being from 10 to less than 28% by weight,
- b: from 0 to 80% by weight, based on the entirety of components A + B, of at least one graft copolymer B made from
 - b1: as component B1, from 10 to 90% by weight of at least one elastomeric particulate graft base with a glass transition temperature below 0°C, and
 - b2: as component B2, from 10 to 90% by weight of at least one graft made from polystyrene or from a copolymer of sty-

rene and/or α -methylstyrene with acrylonitrile, the proportion of acrylonitrile being from 10 to less than 28% by weight,

where the entirety of the components A + B used is from 10 to 100 parts by weight, based on the total weight of the components used,

c: as component C, from 0.05 to 5 parts by weight, based on the total weight of the components used, of a phyllosilicate,

d: as component D, from 0 to 90 parts by weight, based on the total weight of the components used, of at least one polycarbonate, and

e: as component E, from 0 to 20 parts by weight, based on the total weight of the components used, of other conventional auxiliaries and fillers,

wherein the phyllosilicate is mica.

16. (previously presented) A thermoplastic molding composition as claimed in claim 15, wherein the proportion of acrylonitrile is from 18 to 27% by weight.

17. (previously presented) A process for preparing the styrene polymers with improved chemical resistance as claimed in claim 15, which comprises separately preparing components A and C, and, where appropriate, components B, D, and E, combining component A with component C, and intimately mixing and then extruding the same with components B, D, and E, as appropriate.

18. (canceled)

19. (canceled)

20. (canceled)

21. (previously presented) A method for improving the chemicals resistance, reducing the swelling, and improving the stress-cracking resistance of styrene copolymers, which comprises adding to said copolymers an effective amount of mica.

22. (new) A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the amount of mica is from 0.15 to 3 parts by weight.

23. (new) A thermoplastic molding composition as claimed in claim 15, wherein the amount of mica is from 0.15 to 3 parts by weight.

24. (new) A process for preparing the styrene polymers with improved chemical resistance as claimed in claim 23, which comprises separately preparing components A and C, and, where appropriate, components B, D, and E, combining component A with component C, and intimately mixing and then extruding the same with components B, D, and E, as appropriate.
25. (new) A method as claimed in claim 21, wherein the amount of mica is from 0.15 to 3 parts by weight.
26. (new) A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the amount of component E is from 0 to 15 parts by weight.
27. (new) A thermoplastic molding composition as claimed in claim 15, wherein the amount of component E is from 0 to 15 parts by weight.
28. (new) A process for preparing the styrene polymers with improved chemical resistance as claimed in claim 27, which comprises separately preparing components A and C, and, where appropriate, components B, D, and E, combining component A with component C, and intimately mixing and then extruding the same with components B, D, and E, as appropriate.
29. (new) A method as claimed in claim 21, wherein the styrene copolymers comprise from 0 to 15 parts by weight of other conventional auxiliaries and fillers.
30. (new) A method as claimed in claim 22, wherein the amount of component E is from 0 to 15 parts by weight.
31. (new) A thermoplastic molding composition as claimed in claim 23, wherein the amount of component E is from 0 to 15 parts by weight.
32. (new) A process for preparing the styrene polymers with improved chemical resistance as claimed in claim 31, which comprises separately preparing components A and C, and, where appropriate, components B, D, and E, combining component A with component C, and intimately mixing and then extruding the same with components B, D, and E, as appropriate.
33. (new) A method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the styrene copolymers comprise from 0 to 15 parts by weight of other conventional auxiliaries and fillers.